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FALL AND SPRING

Fruit Book and Catalog

ISSUED BY

Fruitvale Nurseries and Farms

ALBANY, ALABAMA

Growers of High Grade Nursery Stock

FOREWORD

We might have gotten out a much larger book, as there is nothing written herein but what much more might well have been said about it. We have condensed our description of the various varieties as much as possible and have depended on the arrangement of them to give our readers the correct idea of their ripening dates, etc. We have left out all gaudy pictures and high sounding words, as we do not depend on that part of the trade which is overpowered by either.

We do not catalog as many varieties as some nurseries, but our list is large enough to enable you to pick out your trees to ripen just as early or as late as any and to have fruit ripening all during the season. Our varieties are the best and most popular, and have been recommended by various experiment stations for the South. Our varieties are all different from each other. For instance, there are a dozen or more varieties of peaches which cannot be told from the Elberta, and we catalog only one of them and that is the genuine Elberta.

We appreciate the liberal patronage given us for years and trust that it will increase as it has done heretofore.

Fruitvale Nurseries and Farms

ALBANY, ALABAMA

OUR TREES ARE HARDY

We are in what is given up to be the best section in America for the growing of nursery stock. Everything does well here. Practically any crop of any kind is a success here in North Alabama. Trees grown here do fine in all of America, and lots of North Alabama grown trees have been sent to Europe. We have shipped trees as far north as Vermont and as far west as California, and have never had a complaint concerning the hardiness of our trees anywhere. No matter where you live we can fix you up all right. The varieties we handle are especially adapted to the southern states; however, most of them will do well anywhere.

HOW WE SEND TREES

Wherever possible we ship by parcel post, as this is the safest, surest and quickest way of sending trees. Sometimes we send by express but only when package of trees is too big or too heavy to send by parcel post. When we send by express we notify you date of shipment, so you will be on the lookout for the trees. We have found it to be much the handiest for our customers to send their orders by parcel post when possible, as so many of them live on routes and away from railroad stations, and is unhandy to the express office.

Directions for Ordering

PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RULES

WHEN ORDERING:

Always sign your name legibly and don't fail to give correct address. If your order is a large one send name of your express office if different from your post office address. We send most of the small orders by parcel post.

Remit by post office money order, check or the handiest way to you, but never send silver in an envelope.

It is not hard to order. Just fill out the order blank we are enclosing; put the number of trees you want on the dotted line in front of your choice of varieties.

Cash must accompany all orders.

WE ACCEPT NO C. O. D. ORDERS

Please don't ask us to send your trees or plants C. O. D. Some good people get enthusiastic and make out big orders and by the time the order arrives they have changed their minds and if the order is sent C. O. D. they never go about the express office. When we find out that the trees are not wanted they have dried out and ruined. Every year we have a dozen or so cases of this kind and this year we have made a hard and fast rule against it and we do not intend to break it. It is just as easy to send the money along anyway.

WHERE WE ARE LOCATED

ALBANY, ALA., which was up to 1917 known as New Decatur, Ala., is located in Morgan County, in the north end of the state. The soil and climate of the Tennessee Valley, in which we are located, is ideal for nursery stock growing. North Alabama is known the world over as a nursery section. Trees grown here are hardy, vigorous and much sought after by fruit growers everywhere.

MISTAKES SOMETIMES HAPPEN

We make mistakes. But we try not to make them often. When we do, just call our attention to it and we will always be found ready to correct the error.

SHIPPING SEASON

Our shipping season begins about Nov. 1st and goes on until about the first of April.

We prepay transportation charges on nursery stock and plants, but not on seeds, unless stated.

"I bought some trees from you last year and liked the stock fine." D. S. Paisley, Weir, Miss.

A farm with a good orchard on it will sell for more money, and is worth more.

APPLES

Apples are the king of fruits. They are more generally grown and are adapted to more kinds of soils and climates than most any fruit. They are good to eat and healthy. A good orchard will save grocery and doctor bills and will provide something to eat the year around. Set out some apple trees this year.

SUMMER APPLES

RED JUNE—One of the very finest early summer apples. Deep red in color, slightly conical in shape and a beauty. Very tender and juicy. Begins ripening the earliest of any apples and an abundant bearer. The Red June does well everywhere.



EARLY HARVEST—

Just a little later than the Red June. Yellowish color and somewhat flattened shape. Has fine flavor and trees bear well.

HACKWORTH — A southern apple. Red and green streaked.

Has a flavor like no other apple. Begins ripening first of July and continues on up in the fall. Deserves to be and is very popular. The trees grow tall and upright and are heavy bearers.

OLD FASHION HORSE—Too well known to need comment. Your grandfather used to bank on his Horse Apples for his pies, dried apples and cider. Greatest of all cooking apples, but a little too sour to eat good.

FALL APPLES

GRIMES GOLDEN—If you really want a first class apple, get the Grimes. Finest flavor. Greenish yellow apple with very small dark specks on skin. The trees bear early and are as near certain to make a crop as any apple. The Grimes should never be left out of an orchard.

WEALTHY—A fine fall apple. Beautiful in shape and color. Flesh white with red stains through it. Fine for all purposes.

FALL PIPPIN—Beautiful golden yellow and delicious flavor. Fine for eating.

ROME BEAUTY—A fine apple. Very hardy and a sure bearer. Large smooth, shaded and striped with bright red. A fine commercial variety.

APPLES—Continued

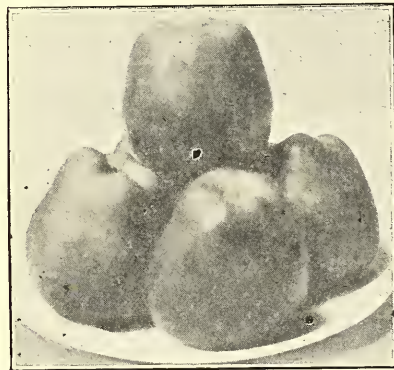
WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS—Too much cannot be said in favor of the Delicious apple. It is the greatest of all late apples for both home and commercial orchards. The Delicious has a rich red color and is a very handsome apple. It grows large and abundantly. The flavor has no equal and from its eating quality its name was derived.

WINESAP—Next to the Delicious comes the Winesap. It is one of the oldest and finest of apples. The Winesap

does not grow so large, but it is compact and juicy and is hard to beat for either eating or cooking. The trees bear well and live a long time.

STAYMAN'S WINE-SAP—This variety is larger and a finer looking apple than the original Winesap,



but not quite the same quality. Better seller, but not so good for eating.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Very large and good keeper. Trees do not bear as abundantly as most other varieties; however, a good cooking apple.

BEN DAVIS—Large and very handsome. A little too dry to be a good eating apple, but fine for market and the very thing for those who prefer a mellow, mealy apple. Fine keeper.

BIG BEN—Similar to Ben Davis, only larger and redder, juicier and more palatable.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Extra large, red on yellow. Flesh is yellow and crisp. Very aromatic and excellent quality in every way.

GANO—Fine keeper and good quality. Trees are prolific bearers.

YORK IMPERIAL—A great apple. Large, red and very beautiful.

WINTER BANANA—A large yellow apple that is fine for home and commercial use. Highly flavored and a very desirable apple.

PEACHES



PEACH ORCHARD AT HARVESTING TIME

The South is the natural home of the peach. They grow to perfection here. North Georgia and North Alabama is the largest commercial peach growing section in the world. There is money in growing peaches for the market.

Many commercial orchards will be set out this season. They will pay better than most any planted crop and are less trouble. We have arranged the varieties listed below in the order in which they will ripen, the Mayflower ripening first and October Cling last.

MAYFLOWER—The earliest of all peaches and the best of the early peaches. The Mayflower is exploited under many different names, such as Early Red Bird, Neva Miss, etc. It is really a fine early peach. It is the only real early peach that is worth while. It ripens all over and does not rot readily. The trees are hardy and the fruit sets abundantly. Color is red and pinkish red. Blooms late and is a sure crop. There is money in real early

PEACHES—Continued

peaches for the market. The Mayflower is the peach to grow.

GREENSBORO—A fine peach. Very large. Grows twice as big as the Alexander. A great peach for home use and nearby markets. Freestone, like most other early peaches.

CARMAN—A very popular variety. Ripens middle of June. It is not susceptible to rot. Peaches always ripen in good shape. Whitish pink outside skin, red blush on sunny side. Flesh is white and fine grain. Has a superior flavor and we think a fine peach.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—The genuine Belle of Georgia is one of the finest peaches ever grown. Beautiful in shape and color. The trees are abundant bearers and live long. The fruit is large, white with red cheek. Flesh is firm and highly flavored. Peaches are uniform and sell well.

J. H. HALE—We cannot see much difference in this peach and the Elberta. It is exploited highly by some nurserymen, but the peaches can hardly be told from many other kinds which come from the Elberta. We have a nice lot of the trees in our nursery.

ELBERTA—The genuine Elberta is one of the very finest variety of peaches. It is not only the most widely planted

as a commercial peach, but it is a very popular variety for home use. We have noticed our sales for several years and we find that we sell about as many Elberta trees as all other varieties combined. The fruit is large and uniform. It is a deep yellow in color and is very pretty. The Elberta has been imposed upon and trees sold which were not the genuine. We have a fine lot of the truest strain growing in our nursery. The trees are heavy bearers. Don't leave out the Elberta. They ripen in July.

HEATH CLING—A fine white clingstone peach. Great for pickling. Fine flavor; flesh firm. Peach does not rot as some others. The Heath is one of the very best peaches.

SALWAY—A September peach of excellent large size and beautiful appearance. The trees grow large abundantly. Try a few of these trees.

BALLEW'S OCTOBER CLING—Greatest of all late peaches. We have seen this variety on exhibit at the State Fair at Birmingham in October and they would be as pretty as any July peach. They are remarkably free from waxiness which is the great trouble with the real late peaches. This variety is a deep yellow with a red blush. The flesh is yellow red approaching the seed. The peach is a clingstone.

CHERRIES

There is money in growing cherries. The demand for them even in the small towns is never half supplied and everybody is willing to pay you a good price for them. Nobody expects to get cherries cheap. Even if you don't want to go in for growing cherries for the market, don't fail to have a few around the house. They come in early in the spring and are fine for any purpose. They have a flavor that is not supplied in any other fruit. They are healthy and are often recommended for persons who are ill. They are an appetizer. The varieties we are offering are all of the sour kind. The sweet cherry is worthless here in the South. Might as well not set out the trees. The sour cherries bear early and make in abundance. They are a safe and sure crop.

DYEHOUSE—Is a fine cherry and ripens before any other. It is deep red and the flesh is tender and juicy. Have a fine cherry flavor. They are the earliest cherry grown.

EARLY RICHMOND—The most generally grown cherry in the South is the Early Richmond. The trees are very hardy and you can always count on your crop of Early Richmonds. Fruit is bright red and make enormous crops.

MONTMORENCY—Said by many to be the most desirable and valuable cherry. The trees are very hardy and will resist disease better than the other varieties. They make enormous crops. The fruit is not so sour as the other varieties and has less acid. They are fine for eating, but are not quite so good for pies and cooking.

OSTHEIM—A cherry originated in Germany many years ago and has been grown in America for nearly a hundred years. It is a deep dark red, almost black when fully ripe and is strictly high class.

QUINCE

The Quince is an old time fruit that used to be grown in great numbers on the ante-bellum plantations of the South. The trees are mere shrubs, and they are as ornamental as many shrubs planted for no other reason but to look at.

THE ORANGE—The Orange is the most popular variety of improved quinces. They grow slowly, but make lots of fruit. The Orange has a very delicious flavor and is popular for this purpose alone.

PLUMS

No orchard is complete without some good plum trees. We have a fine lot and a good variety growing in our nursery. The trees are healthy and have a fine root system. They will grow fast and bear early. We believe that we have the best varieties for the South.

In making out your order don't leave out the plums.

EARLY GOLD—The finest plum of them all. If you want a plum to eat don't go any further. You remember how the plums along the ditch banks and in the thickets used to taste when you were a kid. Well, the Early Gold has all that good taste and even better; besides they are much larger and the prettiest yellow plum there is. Fruit ripens early. Trees abundant bearers.

WILD GOOSE—The good old fashion southern cooking plum. Bears abundantly. Fruit bright red with tiny white specks on them. Does not rot in wet spells like other large plums. Trees should be set on thin land. The Wild Goose leads all plums for shipping purposes, as their tough

skins carries them through safe. Flesh firm. Best plum for jelly, preserves and canning.

WICKSON—A good plum of the larger kind. They are first class in every way.

ALABAMA RED—Similar to the Wild Goose, only larger.

ABUNDANCE AND BURBANK—Two plums of very similar appearance. They are of the Japanese varieties of plums. Burbank seems to be a little later than the Abundance. They are fine plums for the market; but for home use we would not go so heavy on them. They have a tendency to rot as they ripen in rainy spells, and personally, we prefer either the Early Gold or Wild Goose.

RUSSIAN—A fine yellow plum; early, prolific and fine flavor. Good shipper.

DAMSON—We have a few of the old fashion Damson plums. They are a fine variety. The latest of all plums.

"I bought some trees from you last year and was well pleased with them—also caused some of my neighbors to buy from you." R. C. Smith, Gadsden, Ala.

"I have just received the hedge plants. Sure were packed right and in fine condition. Please send me another catalog." L. B. Conroy, Tracy City, Tenn.

PEARS

Pears are easily grown and with just a little extra work, spraying, etc., a good crop can be counted on every year. A good selection will carry you from June to the winter. We list only the very best varieties of Pears, and have discarded all other kinds. These varieties are the kind your experiment station would recommend. The varieties ripen about as we have them listed, the Koonce first and Kieffer last.

KOONCE—The best early pear. It ripens in June here in North Alabama, and the flavor is all that could be asked for. Yellow with a red blush. Flesh is firm and does not rot at the core as do some early kinds. Trees grow upright and are hardy.

EARLY HARVEST—Comes in right after the Koonce and is altogether a fine pear. Trees are very prolific and hardy and said to be freest from blight of any pear. A fine early shipper. Good flavor. Fruit medium size.

BARTLETT—An August pear of finest quality. Beautiful in appearance and grows to an enormous size. The flesh is juicy, rich and the finest flavor. Don't overlook the Bartlett pear when ordering.

GARBER—Ripens in September. It is a large pear of fine quality and a beauty. Similar to Kieffer.

KIEFFER—This is the most popular of all pears. They are the latest to ripen and will keep the longest. It is no trouble to keep the Kieffer to Christmas if gathered at the proper time and taken care of. The Kieffer grows to an enormous size and is a handsome pear. The color is a deep yellow with a bright red blush. Very juicy and aromatic. Flesh is white and firm, but tender. It is about the same as the Chinese Sand Pear, but is better.

GIANT HIMALAYA BERRIES

The giant Himalaya berry is said to have come to this country from Asia. It is a whopping big berry and on most soils it produces an abundant crop every year. They do best on a light sandy soil highly fertilized. The vines grow in rank profusion and they are easily trained on fences or trellises. The berries are easy to pick and on account of their immense size they are profitable to grow. Their flavor is similar to the blackberry, but are much larger and more productive. Every family should have a few vines running on their garden fences and about. Our plants are good and stocky.

GRAPES

The grape is the easiest of all fruits to grow. They can be grown on most any soil. If you have a yard or garden fence or a wall or anything for a vine to run on set out a few vines. The vines can be trained on a stake, trellis, fence, over an arbor, on trees or on a building. They can be grown on the rockiest soil where nothing else will grow. Will grow to perfection anywhere. We have four of the most popular varieties.

CONCORD—The leading black grape. It is grown more extensively than any other grape. It is strong, hardy and a vigorous grower. The bunches are large and the berries large and round. The Concord is a combination home and market grape and can't be beat. Fine grapy flavor.

NIAGARA—This is the most popular white grape. Very valuable for both garden or vineyard. The vine is a strong grower and very prolific. The berries are large and white with a greenish tinge. Will amber slightly when exposed to the sun. Ripens here in North Alabama about the tenth of July.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—This is a good white grape and one you can rely on. It is just a little earlier than Niagara. The bunches are not so large, however. Has few seeds. Altogether a fine grape.

DELAWARE—A fine commercial grape of the purple kind. Grown largely in New York, but is good here in the South. Bunches are compact and the fruit has an excellent flavor.

APRICOTS

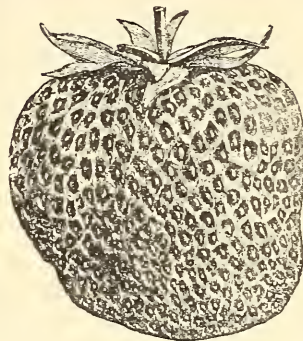
Apricots are not as hard to grow as some imagine. They are, however, not quite as hardy as most fruits; but with good care a good crop is possible every year. They ripen early, and for this reason are more valuable. We have only a few apricots on hand. Order early.

MOORPARK—Largest and handsomest apricot. The color is deep rich yellow blushed with red. Is a fine delicious fruit and the trees are early bearers.

SUPERB—A very hardy improved apricot. Originated in the northwest and can be grown with perfect safety anywhere in the South. The quality of the fruit is excellent, but the chief reason for its popularity is its great hardiness.

BERRIES

Berries of all kinds are so easy to grow, take such little space, and are so inexpensive to start with that it almost seems like a shame that more people do not have all they can make use of. Berries will grow on almost any kind of soil. They do well in any climate. They are good to eat and healthy. They are nice to can, preserve or make jelly. Not one family in a thousand has enough of the different kinds of berries and the only excuse anybody can offer for not having all they can use is that they have not tried. It takes almost nothing to get started, and when once started they, with a little attention, which anybody can give, will thrive and do well for years. The longer you put off making a start the longer you will have to do without them. Even if you have only a back yard you ought to have a few plants and take care of them right and you have no idea how much good eating you can get from them. A bed of strawberries ten feet square properly cared for will make many gallons of berries in a season. A few dewberry, blackberry and raspberry set in the corners will take you through the season and with a few himalayans trailing on the fences you will have berries to divide with the neighbors. There is no use doing without berries. Get started **THIS SEASON.**



STRAWBERRIES — Strawberries come in the first of anything in the Spring. Even if they were not so delicious they would be prized very highly, as everybody is anxious for a taste of fresh fruit when they come in. Strawberries are so easy to grow that one must plow up the vines to keep them from bearing after they are set out.

They respond to good treatment though, and one vine will often produce a quart and more of nice berries in a season. Last Spring they sold for 50 cents a quart here in Albany and Decatur and we never saw any selling for less than 25 cents a quart. We know one farmer that made over six hundred dollars off less than an acre of strawberries and he let lots of them go to waste. Even if you do not want to grow them to sell, have a nice patch of them for home use. The children go wild about them and old folks like them just as well.

BERRIES—Continued

KLONDYKE—The hardiest of all kinds of strawberries. Will grow anywhere. They are very productive and are one of the best commercial varieties and also fine for home use. The berries are large and firm and grow uniform.

GANDY—A fine berry. Grows fine and large and is very red. Does best on heavy moist land of any berry, and on this soil the berries grow to an enormous size. The plants are very productive.

LUCIOUS—A favorite for the home garden. Has the most delicious flavor of any berry. A little too tender to make a good shipper, but it makes up for that in being good to eat. Grows to perfection and for home use there is no other berry in a class with it.

LADY THOMPSON—A fine old berry that has been with us for forty years and still popular. Fine for both market and home use. Grows abundantly and the berries are rich and red.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—The very best of the everbearing kind of strawberries. In fact, it is the only kind of everbearing strawberry that amounts to anything.

They begin to bear about when the balance of the berries ripen and continue until away up in the fall. We have seen ripe strawberries in October from them. They are very lucious and are tender. They are abundant bearers and the first crop is equal to most any of the other varieties. Of course the other crops they bear are not so abundant. The Progressives are too tender for shipping and are for home and nearby markets.

BLACKBERRIES

Most of us are content with the wild blackberries which take up lots of room and then when these berries get ripe they are so small that we decide that they are not worth picking and let the season go by without getting any berries. A dozen good tame plants will produce more than a half acre of the average wild blackberries. The berries are so very much larger and easier to pick. They are lots better too.

McDONALD—Probably the very best blackberry grown. Highly improved. Berries are large, firm and highly flavored. Enormously productive; grows anywhere and are very early.

BERRIES—Continued

TAYLOR—A fine blackberry, oblong in shape and very glossy black in color. Very juicy and highly flavored. Makes lots of berries and are easy to pick. Just a little later than the McDonald. Fine for canning and home use.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA—The largest and prettiest berry known. It is very productive and the berries are a glossy shining black. They make the finest pies of any kind.

AUSTIN—A semi upright dewberry that requires no trellises or stakes. They are not quite as large as the Lucretia but a little earlier. Very highly flavored. Both the Lucretia and Austin are highly improved and as far ahead of the wild dewberries as the Delicious apple is ahead of the common crab.

RASPBERRIES

There is no finer flavored or berry than the Raspberry. They begin to bear right after strawberries and last for weeks. They require but little attention and are as easy to grow as anything that makes fruit. Lots of people are making big money growing raspberries, but the great majority of folks grow them for home use only.

They bear shipping well and as they are much sought after in the big towns they bring in lots of returns from a small plot of ground.

CUMBERLAND—The largest of Raspberries, frequently growing to nearly an inch in diameter. They are also the most productive of any other variety. They grow on stout stocky vines and are very strong and vigorous. They are a purplish black in color and present a beautiful appearance.

CUTHBERT—A red raspberry of great value, probably the best of the red varieties. A very vigorous grower and hardy as any berry. The berries are large and rather long in shape. They are fine for both home and market use.

BRANDYWINE—Large bright red and a fine berry. A very fine shipper. A grand berry for the market.

ST. REGIS—An American Raspberry of fine quality, good size, beautiful crimson color and grand flavor. The St. Regis begins bearing in June and keeps it up as late as October. It is known as an everbearing raspberry. Try some of the plants this year.

ORNAMENTALS

Nothing sets off a place like a nice arrangement of shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, etc. Most any kind of an old house looks inviting and home-like if there are some pretty shade trees around it and some roses and shrubs blooming about, and without these things the biggest and finest houses appear forlorn and desolate. Our idea is that farm life in America would be a hundred per cent more attractive if we took more pride in fixing up around the home. A few dollars spent in getting more shade trees and shrubbery will add more to the looks of any place than we can hardly imagine. It takes hardly no money at all, and with just a little care and effort a beautiful home can be made out of the raggedest kind of a place. Don't put off another day ordering your shrubs to set around the house and outbuildings.

SHADE TREES

Shade trees do more than merely look pretty. They are a protection against storms and the cold winds in the winter. They are also a great help in tempering the sun's rays in the summer. Shade trees are divided into two classes—Evergreens and trees that become bare in the fall. There are not many kinds of evergreens which make shade trees to amount to anything. We list below about

all the kinds which are of any value here in the South. The Magnolia and the Holly are about the only evergreen trees worth bothering with.

MAGNOLIA—The Magnolia is the king of all southern evergreens. It is not such a rapid grower; however, no evergreen we know of grows very rapidly, except the pine and the pine is so common in the South that it is hardly, if ever, used as a shade or ornamental. The Cedar is an evergreen of ordinary rapid growth, but on account of the dangerous fungi it spreads which is so fatal to a pear or apple orchard, it is rapidly being discarded altogether. The Magnolia has broad leaves which are a rich green. The big white flower which comes from May to frost are a pretty sight.

HOLLY—The Holly is a beautiful evergreen and can be successfully grown in most every section of the South. The green leaves and small red berries make a pretty sight for winter.

SILVER MAPLE—A tree with bright silvery colored leaves. Grows quick and makes a fine shade. It is a fine tree for street planting.

ORNAMENTALS—Continued

AMERICAN ELM—A big native tree that will make a world of shade. It grows to a mammoth size and has a wide spreading head. Its long drooping limbs gives it a graceful appearance not attained by every tree. Very hearty and free from disease.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—A very hardy and vigorous growing tree. Does not grow so large but grows quickly. The berries are small. The tree is mostly grown for beauty and the shade it furnishes.

TULIP TREE OR YELLOW POPLAR—A rapid growing tree, often attaining a height of 75 feet. Its blossoms are light green and orange and are very fragrant. It is a very beautiful tree.

JUDAS TREE—A pretty tree for almost any purpose. Does not grow so large but is a graceful tree and looks nice anywhere.

STRAWBERRY TREE—A graceful tree everybody likes. Has pretty tinged leaves and makes a very rapid growth.

SUGAR MAPLE—Everybody knows the Sugar Maple. It

is hardy, vigorous and a rapid grower. Lives for a century. Leaves are bright green, changing to orange and yellow in Autumn.

SHRUBBERY

WEIGELA—This is one of the finest and hardiest of shrubs. Comes from China and is the best flower that ever came from the Orient. Begins blooming in May. The blossoms are rose colored and grow in great profusion.

SNOWBALL—Everyone has seen the Snowball. Everybody likes them. The flowers are large, gobular in shape and pure white, giving the blossoms the appearance of a snowball. They are easily grown and live for years and years.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTI—Sometimes called Bridal Wreath. The flowers are small and white and grow in clusters close to the stems of the shrub. They grow in magnificent profusion and when in bloom they are a beautiful sight. They are fine border plants and while they do not grow so tall they grow thick and furnish a pleasing appearance.

DEUTZIA CRENATA—A double flowering shrub from

ORNAMENTALS—Continued

Japan. The color is white tinged with red and they grow in long racemes six to ten inches in length. The flowers come in in June and last for weeks. They are very hardy and have a luxuriant foliage.

LILAC—Lilacs are so well known that it is not worth while to describe them here. The leaves of the shrub are large and the shrub alone is a pretty ornament for any lawn or front yard. The flowers are large and a beautiful reddish purple mostly.

CHINESE TWINING HONEYSUCKLE—Much prettier than the common honeysuckle. Has large yellow flowers and is a beautiful addition to anybody's flower garden. Blooms from early spring till late in the fall. Is very near evergreen; only in rare times does it ever shed off the leaves all at once.

ROSES

What's a home without some roses? Roses are easy to grow, almost no trouble at all. Unlike the annual flowers, after planted in the yard they live year after year, and once started they will live for a life time and furnish a source of enjoyment. Roses are divided into two classes

—Climbing or rambler roses, and the bush rose. The climbing type grow on fences, porch, trellises, etc. While the bush rose is grown beside the walks, in beds and everywhere a nice shrub can be set.

CLIMBING ROSES

MARCHAL NEIL—A fine old rose. It is so well known that no comment is necessary. Is a beautiful yellow and very pretty. Climbing nature.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A climbing rose of great popularity. Flowers are beautiful clear pink. Grows in great profusion. Foliage is fine, dark and smooth.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—An early climbing rose of great beauty. It is very hardy prolific. Beautiful shell pink color.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A very vigorous grower and has a pretty vine. The flowers grow in clusters and are a pretty red. Deservedly one of the most popular of the climbing roses.

BUSH ROSE

LA FRANCE—A fine bush rose. Is very hardy and vigorous. The flowers are large and a delicate silver color. Blooms all through the summer.

ORNAMENTALS—Continued

ETOILE DE LYON—A beautiful rich golden yellow rose. Bears early and late. Very hardy and vigorous and has an immense flower. Goes through the hardest winters and continues to bloom through the dryest summers.

BRIDESMAID—A popular tea rose of bright pink. Very hardy.

GEN, WASHINGTON—A beautiful rose. Scarlet crimson in color. One of the most popular roses.

HEDGES

Grow your own fences around your home. It is easy as can be and lots cheaper than wood or wire, and looks a million times better. A pretty hedge around a place gives it a neat appearance and a pleasing effect that nothing else will.

There are a dozen or more good shrubs that make a pretty hedge. Spirea, Deutzia, Weigela and Atthea make a pretty hedge, but these shrubs are generally too high in price for the average man to buy for a hedge unless only a short fence is needed. And then none of these shrubs are evergreen.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET AND ARMOOR RIVER NORTH are the two leading hedge plants. They are as pretty as

the above shrubs and are evergreen. The California Privet is perhaps the leading hedge. It is strong, vigorous grower and is very hardy. It makes a close dense hedge and grows quickly. It can be trimmed to any shape, and the more trimming you do the thicker it grows. The leaves are small and are a beautiful green. Further north the winters are sometimes too severe for it, and it sheds its leaves, but never dies. You never have any trouble with your hedge growing when you have California Privet or Armoor River North.

The Armoor River North is the hardiest of all hedge plants. All other hedges will sometimes shed, but very seldom, if ever, does an Armoor River North shed. If you want a hedge don't go any further than the California Privet or Armoor River North. They will give you satisfaction. They do not spread from the roots and never become a nuisance around the place like some hedge plants.

Why not have an apple orchard where you have plenty for yourself, your neighbors and some to sell.

Don't put off starting your orchard. Do it this year and you will have fruit a year sooner than if you waited until next season.

Wholesale Price List No. 36

JANUARY 7th

Everything Prepaid.

PEACHES

Best one year old trees and June Buds
2 and 3 feet 20c each, \$2.00 per 12,
\$15.00 per 100.
3 and 4 feet 30c each, \$3.00 per 12,
\$20.00 per 100.
4 and 5 feet 40c each, \$4.00 per 12,
\$30.00 per 100.

We do not recommend larger reach
trees and will not sell two year old
trees.

June Buds, first class stock, \$14.00
per 100.

Larger amount's a matter of cor-
respondence.

We have some Elberta Seedlings,
nice trees, 2 and 4 feet at 10c each
in lots of 50 or more. Small Seed-
lings at \$3.00 per 100.

APPLES

Same price and comments as peaches
except there is no June bud ap-
ples and have no Seedlings.

PLUMS

2 and 3 feet 35c each, \$3.50 per 12.
3 and 4 feet 40c each, \$4.00 per 12.

PEARS

2 and 3 feet 35c each, \$3.50 per 12.
3 and 4 feet 45c each, \$4.50 per 12.
We do not recommend or sell larger
trees as they do not live well.

CHERRIES

1 and 2 feet 40c each, \$4.00 per 12.
2 and 4 feet 50c each, \$5.00 per 12.

APRICOTS

2 and 4 feet 40c each, \$4.00 per 12.

NECTARINES

Same as Apricots.

QUINCES

Same as Apricots.

GRAPES

Fine one year old vines
20c each, \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.

At our prices include shipping charges. Terms are cash
with order. Prices subject to change without notice.

Fruitval Nurseries, Albany, Ala.

SCUPPERNONGS

30 cents each.

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN PERSIMMONS

Nice trees 75 cents each.

PECANS

Finest Budded and Grafted Paper-
shell, budded from bearing trees.
2-3 ft. 75c, 3-4 ft. 95c, 4-5 ft. \$1.10, 5-6
ft. 1.25, 6-8 ft. \$1.50. These prices are
straight for 1 or 1000.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

Nice trees, just right to plant out,
75 cents each.

JAPAN WALNUTS

Same as English Walnuts.

BLACK WALNUTS

25 cents each.

RASPBERRIES

10c each, 80c per 12, \$5.00 per 100,
\$30.00 per 1000.

DEWBERRIES

Same as Raspberries.

BLACKBERRIES

Same as Raspberries.

STRAWBERRIES

Common Varieties, \$1.00 per 100,
\$8.00 per 1000. Everbearing \$1.50 per
100, \$12.00 per 1000.

ASPARAGUS

5 cents each.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Wegelia Rosea, Dentzia Crenata,
Spirea Van Hantti, Ovalifolium, Al-
thea or Rose of Sharon, 25c each.
Snowball, Hydrangea and Wistara,
50c. Honeysuckle and Clematis 20c.

EVERGREENS

Magnolia, Holly, Irish Juniper, Spruce,
Arbor Vitae, \$1.00 each.

ROSES

Climbers and Annuals, 25c each.
Everblooming, 50 cents each.

Nut Trees

More nut trees should be planted. Pecans, Walnuts, or some other good kind of nut tree should take the place of all the straggly, worthless trees usually seen around our farms and homes. We have a fine variety of the different kinds of nut trees.

PECANS—We have four of the very best and most hardy paper shell pecans. They are the Stuart, Schley, Success and Van Deman. We have also a fine seedling pecan that took first prize at the State Fair, Birmingham, Ala., 1920. We recommend this seedling pecan outside the cotton belt where the paper shells do not grow successfully.

BLACK WALNUTS—We have several thousand Giant Black Walnut Trees grown from the parent tree that has furnished the blue ribbon walnuts at Birmingham and Memphis.

We also have a fine variety of the White Thin Shell English Walnut, the famous White Butternut and the Japanese Walnut. Send for our special pecan and nut book and catalog.

We make no charge for digging or packing. The price quoted you on our latest price list is the price you pay for our trees properly dug, packed and delivered to your mail box or express office.

Miscellaneous

SCUPPERNONGS—We have a few of the famous White Scuppernog Grapes, but have such a few we hesitate to catalog them. Better order early to get yours.

NECTARINES—Only a few of these left. They are fine.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS—Grow to enormous size.

FIGS—We have them. Finest kinds are the Celestial and Brown Turkey. Everybody ought to have some figs.

SEEDS—We grow and sell improved varieties of field seeds. Write us for our field seed circular.

GUARANTEE—We believe in our trees and seeds, but there are so many things over which we have no control that affect the growth and success of all orchards or crops that we give no warranty, express or implied description, growth, quality, productiveness or any other matter pertaining to our trees. No other reputable nursery or seed house can or will give a guarantee.

In comparing our prices please remember that we pay all delivery charges on trees, plants and shrubbery.

If people ate twice as much fruit and only half as much meat they would be healthier.

Certificate of Inspection

Our Nurseries have been inspected by the state authorities as required by law and certificate of this inspection will accompany each shipment of trees or plants. No trace of any kind of disease was found on any of our stock, and it was pronounced remarkably clean and free of disease by the inspector.